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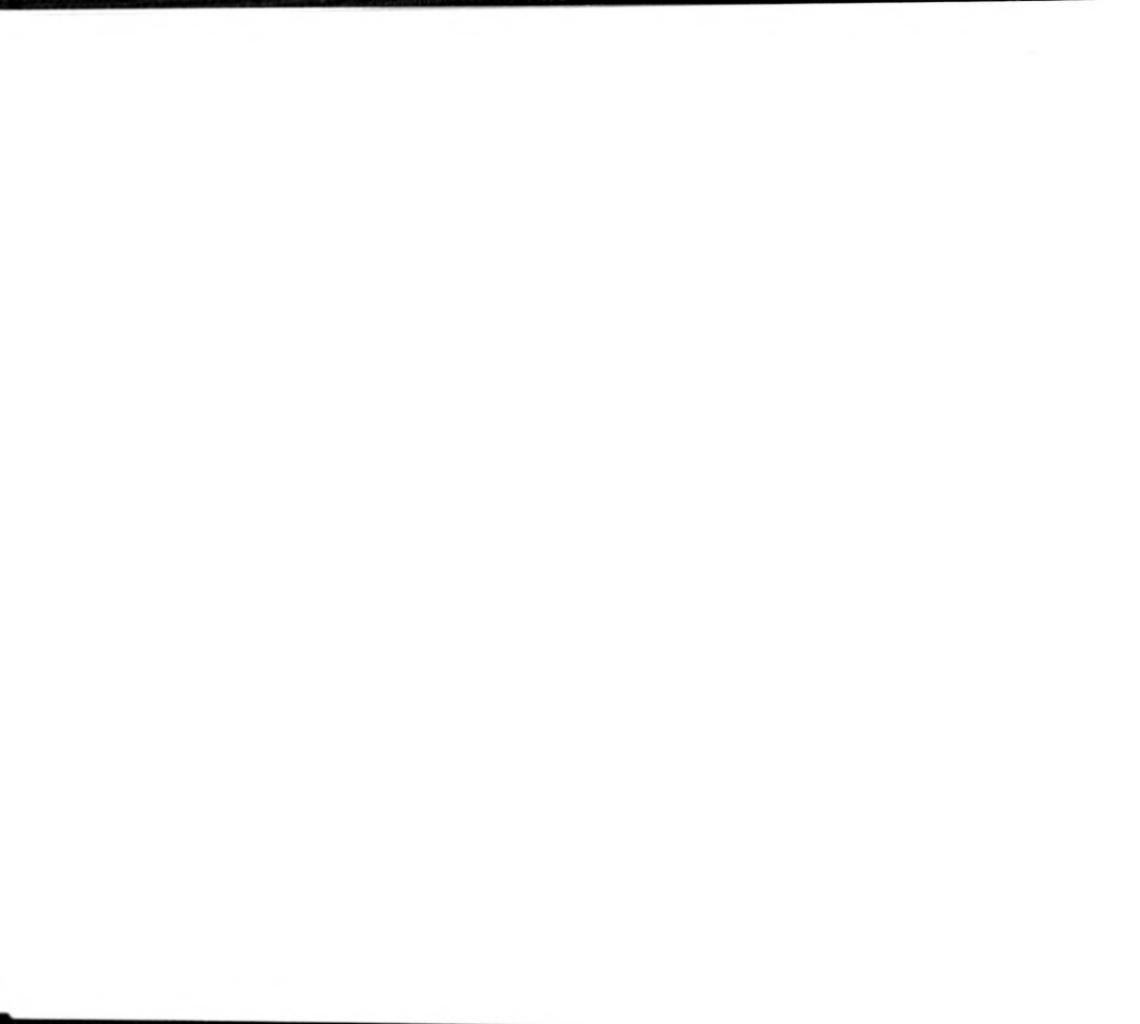
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# The Strange Families

## Ancestral Notes.

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A SHORT REVIEW

1148-1862

.....  
STRANGE.

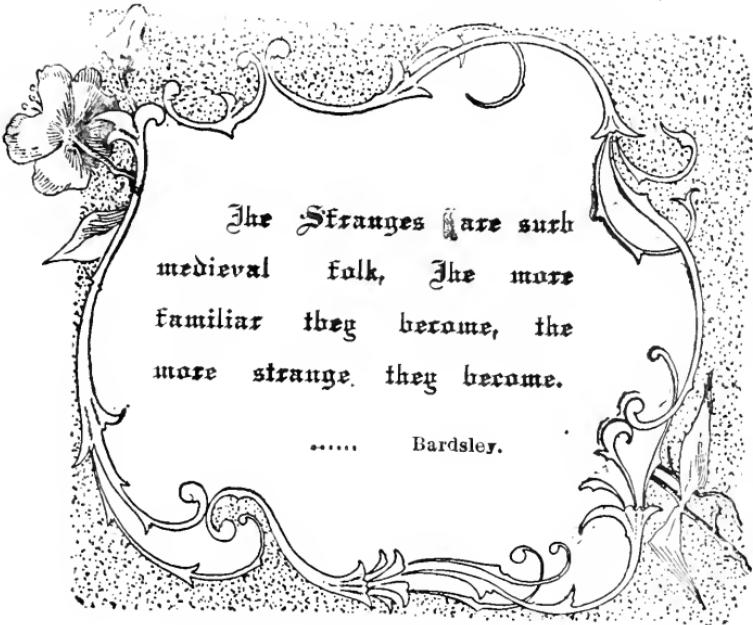
1911



THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY  
440 South Dearborn Street  
CHICAGO ILL.



1164491



The Strangers are such  
medieval folk, The more  
familiar they become, the  
more strange they become.

..... Bardsley.



AUTHORS NOTE.



The Strange Ancestral Notes, were written and printed, in the interest of our family, of those, whose names are Strange.

The Notes taken, are from records, voluminous in form, and including personal investigations for several years. The only apology we have to offer, is, the size of the 'write-up', makes it far from complete.

We have endeavored to be accurate, introducing only such history, that is directly connected with the Strange families, even then, we have no desire to magnify any exploit, or give more credit, at any time than is due.

To Hon. John E. Hunt, Atty at law, Chicago, Ills., Hon. L C Strange, of Temple, Tex., Hon. Alexander T. Strange, of Hillsboro, Ills., Dr. A. C. A. Strange, of Kingston, Okla., Hon. M. O. Sherrell, State Librarian, of N. C., Hon. S. N. Strange, of Temple, Tex., Capt J. L. A. Strange., of Burkesville, Ky., Rev. J. K. P Strange, of Chanute, Kans., Gen F. A. Ainsworth, Adj't Gen of the U S Army, and many others, who have given encouragement and support, I am greatly indebted for the brief account followlng.

L. A. A. Strange,  
LaFontaine, Kan., Feby 28th 1911.



THE STRANGE'S AT HOME  
And BEYOND THE SEA'S.

---

A good old family of French-Briton descent who withstood persecutions through reigns of many Kings and while they held many offices of prominence and trust, they cared not for either honors or titles.

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Tis strange but true, For truth is always Strange,  
Stranger than fiction.                           Byron.

In one form the word Strange means to alienate or to estrange. Strang, in Scotch apparently signifies Strong, a characteristic before us that was much emphasized in the eleventh and twelfth century and to the present day.

During the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). The LeStranges, DeLestrange and the Stranges through their loyalty gained favor in forming the kingdom in an alliance with the Anglo-Saxons to come in to prominence.

Apparently the one good quality of the king was never to over look those that had befriended and became his ally when sorely pressed during the long war between France and England, preceeding and during his reign.

Many a good old family as well as the so called English Stranges owe much of their importance past and present to at least one good trait or virtue mentioned above.

In our later wars the issues of which hostility is declared "Are more different", the supremacy of the church, the reaction against Romanism

spread more particularly from the sphere of the clergy, the learned theologians to the great mass of laymen. In this it was directed against the Papacy on one hand with its pronounced authority thro-out Europe and the French monarchy on the other. The religious strife following drove many old and established families from their pariental home, who sought new homes in new and distant lands. Germany and England headed by Frederick I and Henry II were the champions of a new light that dawned, a light that now sheds its soft rays on an interwoven facts that pertains much to the early history of the LeStrange and DeLestrange families, thus we will pass the battle of Lincoln by stepping back one step to the year of 1141 when Matilda took her antagonist prisoner, but her very unwise methods made numerous enemies for her ill judged favors so Stephens on affecting his escape soon appeared in the field against her and for many years England was the scene of a desolating civil war. Finally a change was made by Henry, the high spirited son of Matilda who conquered Normandy and on his fathers death acquired Anjou and Maine and by his marriage with Eleanor of Poitou, the divorced wife of Louis VII the greater part of the finest districts of Southern France fell to him.\*

In the long war that followed between England and France, Rome lost her most constant defender in the most critical time of her existence,

Henry at first hard pressed and driven back by over whelming odds, collected Anglo-Saxons element to his standard by liberaly granting to them

\* History of the Nations p 133.

a reward of greater freedom and thus preparing the way for the formation of the new English nation. The forming of this however was not ~~an~~<sup>easy</sup> matter or a pleasant undertaking, nations were never thus formed, but looking kindly on both sides of the question' to the aggressor, to the oppressed, that ever lacking quality of religious war strife is prominent, no matter just how high the motive or good the intentions of either may be.

The DeLestranges account of their strenuous protestant faith in the early part of the twelfth centuary were made outcasts and homeless, and considering the rank and position they held in France at that time, well do they deserve the name of "Strange", true no word in the french language signifies home or homeless, conditions were such they were made foreign in their own tongue and their own land, indeed circumstances made them foreign and gave to them a name with which they have worn with honor to them selves and to their many descendants.

In their relation with King Henry II, they found a friend and a home.

While settlements were made in the British Isles prior to Henry,s II marriage, at least a part of the credit should be given to Eleanor his wife who came from southern France for their emigration and good treatment alike.

Of the two original French Strange families, our attention calls to Daniel De L'Estrang, a french protestant refugee, who escaped persecution after the revocation of the edites of Nantes, and fled from Paris in the year of 1683, when he obtained special commission under the English Crown

and arrived in America from London in 1688.

He was accompanied by his young wife, who to avoid certain death and to satisfy her captors left as a ransom her young babe, for whom she was never able to return.

The French still existing, the Marquise DeLeStrange, comprising the two original families and of whom their immediate families bore the English name Strange bears a similar coat of arms so do the Stranges of the English gentry, one branch which is connected with the early Stanley, Earl of Derby.

The Arms in the later case are identical, denoting clearly, the existence of but one stock in France, England and America. \*

The French that spelled their name "De Strang", often omitted the prefix which implied they were of Scotch and has strangely confused an extensive Scottish family of America with them. Our attention is called to the Strang's Tavern at Rye, New York, which was owned and operated by the French Protestant Refugee, De Lestrangle.

Madam Knight, known for her world's travel, visited with them and gave a very interesting discription of the DeLestranges, of the marked reverses they had been subject to, in their emigration to America, also a discription of the country during her visit in 1704.

The bridge over Blind Creek, near the tavern is denoted the Kings Bridge Nere Strange.<sup>1</sup>

\*General Armory of Great Britain.

<sup>1</sup> Baird's History pt. 0.

Innkeepers were selected in those days strictly for their honor and worth by the town folk. Visitors held their meetings here early in 1734 and the old house was still a place of entertainment thirty years ago.

The above families settled in Rye and Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

While a great many French speaking Stranges of America may claim a direct Parisian relationship, we are inclined to think it should be charged to more prolific families that settled in north central Virginia some years later.

As to the Scottish Stranges, this family first appeared in England at certain jousts of arms that took place at Paseville Castle, in the peaks of Derbyshire\*. There was present on this occasion, Owen Prince of Wales and two sons of the Duke of Brittany, one of whom for his decided foreign birth was called Guido LeStrange and became progenitor of the various baronial houses of the LeStrange and Strange. The Rose of LeStrange, for which historical fact pertaining to the early Stranges has been an important factor, continued for many descents in the dignity of lords and barons, in latine records called, 'extranei' for they were strangers brought hither by King Henry the second, in the year of 1148. †

Burke, the historian admirably speaks of the Strange lineage even beyond this and has linked together many old time families that have married in to the Strange in pre-colonial days.

\* What relation this has in the fixing of a seat of government, we are unable to say, other than it established a relationship with the French and English Stranges. Author.

† Weavers Funeral Monuments p530

Of the eleven original scottish families shown in the General Armory, perhaps the family of Baron Strange of Elmore was most prominent, also Sir Roger LeStrange, son of Hamon LeStrange, the second son of John LeStrange, governor of the castle of Salop, \*( temp Henry the Third ), who was summoned to Parliament 1295, and from his marriage in the year of 1303, with other members, various branches of the Strange family were founded through out the British Isles, most notably the large colony of the Stranges, in Gloster, Gloucestershire, England, most of whom, have never left their native shore.

Should we have time and space, many pages could be added to this large english family. There was Sir Robert Strange, the eminent artist and engraver, and many others who started in life with out title or rank, but this is coming more to the present age, the elder Stranges of today should recall, we wish to add however, that our greatest representation in America, supported by Hottens List of Emigrants, have came from English shores.

The one original welch family of Stranges bearing arms very similar to their french and english brethren bore rather a marked difference in disposition, and more particularly the avocations they followed through life, being adveturous and some what roving, many of whom were daring sea captains who roamed the seas. Allow the writer here a cemment in justice to this family, while none are shown on the pension rolls to day, nevertheless they were ever active in disconfitting the proud mistress

\* County of Salop, Strange family seat of government.

† Family Names of the United Kingdom.

of the sea's and the United States of America owe them a debt of gratitude for service performed in our later wars, of the revolutionary and war of 1812. In America, Capt Lot Strange was perhaps the most prominent of the welch family. A biography of this noted man, recounting an early disappointment and a highly developed combative spirit is worth any Stranges time to read. Most notable in line of descent, Marcus Strange, a son of Capt Charles Strange, his grand father John Strange Jr, a son of John Strange Sr, a grand son of Capt Lot Strange, and a great grand son of James Strange, who came from Wales to Portsmouth in 1694 and the following year married Alise Sherman.\*

No family records a more home loving inclined people in general than the Stranges, few have with stood the over throw of their government and the ravage of civil war and maintained their self respect with more honor and dignity as the Strange records plainly show. During the upheaval and building of nations and in time of trouble and disaster, there are to be found that rough uncultured element intent on humbling the more cultured below pride and distinction. French History dwells lightly on this particular subject of which we will sympathize with them in their embarrassment and pass to the LeStranges of Hunstanton, amongst those who suffered much, "Ces horreufs sont a deplorer," Historic Hunstanton Hall was made a gift to them by William the Norman to his faithful followers with a queer condition of title recorded. A southern writer

\*Tioga County Records.

has given us a charming story of the English LeStranges of today.\* Hunstanton. The nearest fashionable seaside resort to Sandringham is Hunstanton. It is only eleven miles away, and owes much of its rapid rise in popularity to the fact that it is within easy reach of the king's beautiful country home. The place is generall called "Hunston." Like many English names, it must be pronounced by one who knows before you are quite sure of it. But apart from its situation on the edge of the king's homeland, Hunstanton would be an attractive little town, and the old part of it—the village which is mother and grandmother of the flourishing modern portion—is more attractive still. It groups itself around the hall, the historic home of the Le Strange family, who have held possession of the Manor of Hunstanton ever since it was given by William the Norman to his faithful follower, "Roland Extraneus," together with the hand of the Saxon heiress who property it justly was. The only condition attached to the gift (apart from the feudal service demanded by the conqueror from all his nobles) was that a rose should be presented to the sovereign yearly on St John Baptist's Day. The Rose of LeStrange continued through the age, an item that was as a fixed star, whose light has established many a relationship forgotten in after years. Similar conditions are recorded in the deeds of many old English families of that day. Thus Adington Manor, Croydon, was presented to the conqueror's cook on condition that his successors always gave the King of England a basin of porridge on his coronation day. The custom did not fall into abeyance until after the coronation of George IV, but

\* N O T D 1909.

the LeStrange rose had ceased to be presented long before. Perhaps a rose was not appreciated as much as a basin of porridge ! Hunstanton Hall as it now stands, is of tudor architecture; there is nothing left of the original Norman fortress except the moat. Some of the rooms are very handsome, particularly the spacious paneled drawing room, with its cornice decoration of shields, displaying the armorial bearings of the family together with those of other distinguished families into which they have married. The Jacobin oaken staircase also disposes one to envious thoughts, and the priests' room, with its oratory together with the secret hiding place in the adjoining chamber recall the days when an English home was not safe from intrusion or espionage, or from that element which terrorized homes intent on mastering by force, their motives ever prominent in murder and pillage.

The muniment room contains a remarkable series of household accounts going back as far as the reign of Henry III, of which many have been published by the Historical Manuscript Commission. There are valuable pictures, too, in the old hall; portraits of many LeStranges, including Holbein's portrait of LeStrange, who accompanied Henry VIII to the field of the Cloth of Gold. Portraits of Charles I, of Henrietta Maria and of the elder Pretender attest the loyalty of the family to the cause of the Stuarts. Indeed their devotion cost them much, for many were the fines imposed by Cromwell's party. It is said that they weigh heavily on the estate to this day, and that this old Norfolk House still feels the effects of that far-off civil war, in which its

members fought and suffered for King Charles. The LeStranges afford a rare instance of a family, equal in birth and position to anybody, who have come down in an unbroken line from the days of the Norman Conquest, and who yet have no title nor apparently any desire for one. On their estate they are regarded as second to none, save the royal family itself, and the two fine hotels which Hunstanton now posesses, are called respectively "the Sandringham Hotel" and "the Le Strange Arms. The present mistress of the hall is an American, formerly Miss Emmeline Austin of Washington, whom Mr. Le Strange married when he was attache at the British legation. The ancient village church stands but a few yards from the entrance to the park surrounding the hall. It is a fine building in early decorated style, and it seems to be prevaded with Le Strange importance, past and present. Tombs covered with sculptured quarterings bear witness to the dignities of those that are no more, and thick cords, stretched across the entrances of the family pews, proclaim that no casual or shapless must seat himself therin, in spite of the fact that every pew is theoretically held to be free and open to all. But what is the good of being an old family, if you can't make other families realize their newness. One of the tombs is a quaint punning, inscription written by a certain Sir George Strange, who flourished in the fourteenth Century. "In terris deorum eram, mea meala coeli," which translated means "On earth I was a stranger, in heaven I am an inhabitant." He seems to have been well satisfied, for he was destined to a high place in the next world just as he had been in this, possibly, like many others, he had left with great hopes

to gain the portals of the unknown world, any we will not accuse him of stretching the cords across the entrance to the hall pews, since he is no more.

**1164491**

In summing up the above evidence, we have fourteen original families whose descendants at this time bear the English name Strange, literally speaking, they comprise two decided French speaking families, who were the last or among the last to leave their native land. Eleven Scottish families from Normandy and southern France of which the more early arrivals made Scotland and the adjoining isles their home. Many were reared and colonized in England, thereby acquiring their manner and habits. Our greatest representation in America comes from these branches, the recent arrivals however are much in contrast to their brethren who emigrated to America to the seventeenth and eighteenth century in their manners and customs. Of the remaining Welch family heretofore mentioned, the General Armory covering same, is so similar to the thirteen other families referred to, necessitates no explanation, thus we pass to our heraldry beyond the seas. Before we proceed, allow us to state, in taking as broad a subject as this, to do the Strange family justice according to space, all writers must not dwell to heavily on a certain age or detail one branch alone, there are to many Stranges interested in this name to be unscrupulous, bearing in mind to those who have ample proof of their relationship prior to the fourteenth generation, they are entitled to due consideration as a relative and a kinsman, provided their

NAME OF STRANGE

The English family was first to sever connection with mother country and cast their lots in the new world. The first to open the book of emigration was William Strange, who arrived in Virginia from London near 1619. Also Pauline, Lenord, Bettis, Captain.\* Then following the various Stranges who settled in King Williams, Anherst, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Kent, Powhaton and Fluviana Counties. In North Carolina settlements were made in the Sallisberry and Wilmington districts which now comprise Onslow, Rockingham and Rowan Counties. These descendants spread down Yadkin Valley, in Buncombe, Wilkes and Surry counties and throughout the western portion of the state. The leading part of these colonists came from the main settlement across the river in Virginia. Only a very few came direct from England.

South Carolina had a liberal representation which settled in the Clarendon and Ninety Six districts, which now comprise Chester, Rutherford, Union and Pendleton Counties. The Colony of Stranges who settled in Maryland was more strongly identified with the old Cavalier stock. The Stranges in most cases were large planters, owning and operating large plantations with many slaves, but the Maryland Stranges who settled in Charles County, records vast domains for planters in those days. In this family, we will mention a lady in particular, Charlotte Strange, whose death occurred in 1790. Probably, no other white woman had as many of her own black mourners as she, on this

\* Hotten's List of Emigrants

occasion. A glimpse at her will, together with numerous other wills made by the Stranges in relation to their slaves, as shown by the bills of sales, as well, that took place in their immediate families, impresses us with the fact of an old time honored custom among the Stranges, that was seldom ever violated with-out a cause. This is going some beyond our main issue, let us turn to the Stranges in more colonial times. In the records of Saint Peters Parish, of Kent County, Va, many extensive families are detailed, 1680 to 1759, whose descendants are now manifold in numbers thro-out the western hemisphere. We have carefully investigated all available records of those who bear our name, and in but very few cases, proof directs us to a lineage, that may be traced to the same common source, mentioned above. In this matter, I feel I am at least partly supported by Hon. Alexander T. Strange, of Illinois, whom I believe to be the most versed on individual Strange lineage, in America, of today. We regret having to pass our English brethren with so brief a mention, of which the above family are members. In line of descent, Alexander T. Strange, his father, John A. Strange, his Grand father, William Strange, a son of Amos Strange, a Grand son of Edmond Strange, a Great Grand son of Henry Strange, and a son of Alexander Strange Sr, who with his brother, Thomas Strange Sr, were amongst the earliest settlers in the state of Virginia. We have looked to the reference below, \* from time to time, which is the most extensive record in America, in regard to the early Stranges. 'Goodes Virginia Cousins' has given us

\*Hennings Statistics at Large.

Goodes Virginia Cousins.

a short account of the allied families of the Stranges, Mayos and Carringtons, brief as it is, is probably the only instant where a record of the Stranges, was compiled in a "family history" form.

Through the Colonial period, up-to and including the French and Indian war, the Stranges proved they were not aggressive, or agitators of wars, only a very few enlisted in the above war between France and England, some were active in the militia, it is true, but this is ascribed more, for home protection and law and order. Of the Welch family of Stranges, nine members saw active service in the Revolutionary war, while twelve are mentioned,\* of other branches, from Virginia alone.

A greater part, were in the southern campaigns with Gates, Green and DeKalb, the later officer in particular, did not fail to thank two certain regiments, † after his last daring stand, on the field of Cambden. Another member was with the staff of Morgan, when he annihilated the brutal Tarleton, at the Cowpens. The French Family Descendants quite naturally, enlisted under French Officers. Capt Mathew Jouetts, of southern Virginia, led an elite company with Stranges on his rolls from Virginia. It was in this regiment, that, Sergeant Archelaus A. Strange, served, ‡ (7th Va.). The Colonel commanding, Col Alexander McClenahan, was granted a tract of land for services performed, of which warrants were served Dec 31st, 1784. § Only two Stranges are recorded on Pension Roll, of the Revolutionary war, and as a rather

\* Soldiers of the Continental Army.

† Headly's Washington and his Generals p248.

‡ Gen F A. Ainsworth, Adjt Genl. U S. Army.

§ Suffield's Revolutionary Claims.

unusal fact, we are led to give them mention. John Strange, who emigrated to Spencer County, Ky, asked the government to compensate him, his petition was granted in 1840, his age then, being ninety years.

David Strange's name was placed on the pension rolls March 4th, 1833, his age then, being seventy years. The early proceedings of the Franklin government, (a territory then comprising much of the western half of the Carolinas and eastern Kentucky and Tennessee) turned out some very prominent characters, in county and state organization, of which the allied families of the Coffeys and Alexanders, were very strongly identified. It was from these branches, the Stranges were so liberaly represented among, the Wautunga men, commanded by Col. Cleveland, a part of Campbells force, which cut down Ferguson and his eleven hundred tories on the heights of King mountain, York County, South Carolina, fall of 1780. A greater part of the tories captured in this battle, were marched to the Yadkin Valley, Wilkes and Surrey counties and placed under military guard, save ten of the more notorious, that were hung on the field after battle.\* This battle alone, apparently gave them confidence in pushing their emigration further west and south, as settlements in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky followed more extensively, shortly after. Allied familes were often instrumental to the success of conquering and to the developement of a new unsettled country. How true, we all have our certain heroes, but it may be said in justice to our Carolina folk,, she had in border war, free from political scandal, and affording home protection to the gate-way

\*Brady's, Border Fights and Fighters.

of the the great south-west, a long list of men, who won imperishable names, when toryism, was paramount.

Carolina, Carolina, Heaven blessing attend her,

While we live, we will cherish, protect and defend her.

Mrs. D H. Hill, D of R.

Col Sanders has given us 32 Vol, of colonial history of North Carolina, while the able Wheeler, has added several. The census of 1790, record the allied families of Abraham, James, Abner and Archelaus Strange, who owned plantatations in the Yadkin valley, and were active in local and state militia, under Col Lenoir, Witherspoon and others. We love to dwell on the revolutionary epoch, a period of, an established relationship amongst the Strange families in America, when we leave this, we generally look to out-side proof, when blood relation is mentioned. In these mitters, I wish to add, for we soon must bring this to a close, this was written, chiefly in the interest of the Stranges, and We are not particularly expecting 'the personal strains' to possess literary merit, to outsiders in all cases. Thus closing the records of the revolutionary period, we will say in conclusion, The Daughters of the Revolution, are ever mindful of an honored dead. The Strange conservativeness, should not exceed to far, their life work, which evidently has, for amongst all the lists of the various chapters of the D of R, the Strange name is ever conspicuously absent. We have found our kinsmen in the French Court and in the halls, of Parliament, We have them in executive bodies, legislative and judicial branches of our home government, while commercially, much

(James Strange)

could be said. One member was instrumental in establishing the first bank, in Richmond, Va.) Their emigration, opened broad fields, when they crossed the Blue Ridge and made their homes in the fertile vale beyond.

Amherst and Fluvana Counties, Va, were the early home, of the Alloway branch of the Virginia and North Carolina Stranges. Probably no other family in America is more distinguished in branches than the Stranges.

In this, they took great pride in handing down family names, to be perpetuated in turn by their many descendants. As to the name 'Alloway', few words will suffice. It is purely of Scottish origin, although we find the family writing it 'Allaway' and 'Aloway'. The name 'Alloway' is held dear to all Scottish people as the early home of the poet; Burns. It has been in use with certain members of the Strange family, prior to 1760, and much stress has been placed on observing its use. In the history of our immediate family, following this, we will be in position to devote more time and space. We have investigated the the matter far enough however to state, the name 'Alloway' was not acquired through a relationship with the William Aloway family, of Wilkes County North Carolina, 1800 to 1832, (a good old family indeed) as the time is, a century to modern, to entertain.

The Kentucky Stranges are indebted however, to Gen. John Adair and Coffey, two rather adventurous spirits, from North Carolina, who made emigration possible, prior to 1800, Gen. Adair served under Gen. Coffey and led his brave Kentuckians in person, in the battle of New Orleans, and did efficient service.\* Adair County, was organized in 1801 and named in honor of Gen. Adair, who unfortunately was accused of being implicated in the Claiborne-Burr political scandal, despite this, he was ever found

\* Collins.

loyal to the early Kentuckian, who never deserted him. He was rough with the times, as the Crocus Valleys, were fertile. The above County lies in the south central part of the state and north of the Cumberland river.

Near the south line of the county, laying high on the east bank of Crocus Creek, just below its junction with Hureds Fork, on a descending hill, to the south, is a grave, of one of the earliest arrivals in this district, who with the Turner Family settled three years prior to the counties organization.

The grave is marked with the simple inscription;



Archelaus. A. Strange,,  
Born July 12th 1780.  
Departed this life Oct 23rd 1852.  
Sweet be the rest of the dead.

His father Abner, or his Grand father Edmond life and works, vary so little, we will not detain our readers longer. In the later part of the year 1825, it was agreed between John Turner, whose land adjoined Archelaus. A. Strange's on the north, to erect a church building, to be located, on the line dividing their farms, each giving enough land for a proper site, therefore in a few months a building was erected which bore the name of 'The old Republican Church.' This structure stood on the same ground until the year of 1857, when it was destroyed by fire, a larger and better building was then erected on the same site which is still standing. Prior to the war between the states (in which several Stranges participated \*) many a large meeting was held in the old church, often it has been said, when able speakers were on hand, the building would prove to small for the crowds

\* We call to mind several numbers, including a Staff Officer, two Captains of vols and one of Rangers. A.

and they would then resort to the beautiful beech woods, that are near, when outdoor meetings would be held. On one occasion, in particular, during one of these meetings, a visitor counted sixty five barefoot boys and girls, whose names were Strange, and were only a part of the extensive family of Stranges residing in the district at the time. Among the old time families, that have come before us, in those early times, in connection with the Strange family records, are many, we regret, we cannot mention them all. The Allens, Alexanders, Biggs, Coffee or Coffeys, Campbells, Carringtons, Cobbs, Dulas, Davies, Davis, Howells, Hundleys, Hunts Jones, Lenoirs, McGruders, Morrisons, Millers, Meadows, Powells, Pound Pattersons, Pettys, Robinsons, Roses, Simpsons, Turners, Thomas, Willis, Watsons, Walkups, Wilsons, Winstants, Weatherspoons, and many other Virginia and Carolina families. Of the eleven original descendants of Archelaus A. Strange, born in Adair county, 1803-1827, most of them found a last resting place, along and near the banks of Crocus creek, whose rushing waters with the tinkling of the cow-bell, at dawn and twilight, implies time moves slowly on.

The End.







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